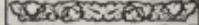


TIMOTHY
HUGHES
rare & early
NEWSPAPERS


September 29, 1995

INVOICE

sent to:

Eric P. Newman
6450 Cecil Avenue
St. Louis MO 63105

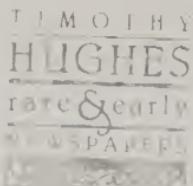
bill to:

full year Gentleman's Magazine, 1786 = \$75
full year Gentleman's Magazine, 1788 = \$80
Supplement issue only for 1787 = \$12

Total: \$167 Payment to be made in colonial currency.

Mr. Newman
Want to talk to you!
Tim H.

Paid by check
colonial paper
money.



FAX TRANSMISSION

to: Eric Newman
date: October 17, 1995

Dear Mrs. Newman:

Thanks for your recent letter. My apologies for the Volume #1 of Gentleman's Magazine for 1760 having some missing leafs. I am sending off to you tomorrow another of the same volume which would be a nice replacement.

I am quite happy with the colonial currency received for payment, and I would be happy to deal this way in future as well.

I am sure that through the years I will have many coin-related newspaper items for you. I have had many great issues in the past but they tend to sell rather quickly so virtually none are in inventory, however I know I will come across more in future. I recently purchased a terrific run of the London Gazette from 1665 thru 1979, complete. I've noticed a number of issues talking about coins (coyns), counterfeiters (clipping), etc., from the 1600's through the early 1700's. Would such items be of interest to you? They obviously would not be concerning American coins. I can pull them aside if you want them and quote accordingly. Just let me know.

Thanks again and I look forward to working with you a great deal in the future.

Sincerely,

Tim P.S. Also now listing
a 6th annual
GM Supplement

P.S.
GM Jan-June/1786:
one with front board loose = \$30
one in decent condition = \$35
one with boards loose & spine gone = \$30
one with back board missing & spine
gone = \$30
GM July-Dec/1786
one with boards loose; plate OK = \$45
GM Jun-June/1788 - all are broken up
GM July-Dec/1788
Boards loose; plate okay = \$45

The London Gazette.

Published by Authority.

From Monday June 19. to Thursday June 22. 1704.

By the QUEEN,

A PROCLAMATION, For Setting and Ascertaining the Current Rates of Foreign Coins in Her Majesties Colonies and Plantations in America.

ANNE R.

We having had under Our Consideration the different Rates at which the same Species of Foreign Coins do Pass in Our several Colonies and Plantations in America, and the Inconveniences thereof, by the indirect Practice of Drawing the Money from one Plantation to another, to the great Prejudice of the Trade of Our Subjects; And being Sensible, That the same cannot be otherwise remedied, than by Reducing of all Foreign Coins to the same Current Rate within all Our Dominions in America; And the Principal Officers of Our Mint having laid before Us a Table of the Value of the several Foreign Coins which usually Pass in Payments in Our said Plantations, according to their Weight, and the Assay made of them in Our Mint, thereby shewing the just Proportion which each Coin ought to have to the other, which is as follows:—viz. Sevill Piaces of Eight, Old Plate, Seventen Penny-weight; Four Shillings; and Six Pence; Sevill pieces of Eight, New Plate, Fifteen Penny-weight; Three Shillings; Seven Pence One Farthing; Mexican pieces of Eight, Seventeen Penny-weight; Twelue Grains; Four Shillings and Six Pence; Pillar Piaces of Eight, Seventeen Penny-weight; Twelue Grains; Four Shillings; and Six Pence; Three Farthings; Peru Piaces of Eight, Old Plate, Sixteen Penny-weight Twelue Grains; Four Shillings and Four Pence, or thereabouts; Croft Dollars, Eighteen Penny-weight; Four Shillings and Four Pence; Three Farthings; Ductuons of Flanders, Twenty Penny-weight and Twenty one Grains; Five Shillings and Six Pence; Ecus of France, or Silver Lewis, Seventeen Penny-weight Twelue Grains; Four Shillings and Six Pence; Cruzades of Portugal, Eleven Penny weight; Four Grains, Two Shillings and Ten Pence One Farthing; Three Gilder Piaces of Holland, Twenty Penny-weight and Seven Grains; Five Shillings and Two Pence One Farthing; Old Rix Dollars of the Empire, Eighteen Penny weight and Ten Grains; Four Shillings and Six Pence; The Half Quarters and other parts in Proportion to their Denominations, and Light Piaces in Proportion to their Weight: We have therefore thought fit for Redressing the said Inconveniences, by the Advice of Our Council, to Publish and Declare, That from and after the First Day of January next ensuing, the Date hereof, no Seville, Pillar, or Mexico Piace of Eight, though of any weight of Seventeen Penny-weight and half, shall be Accounted as Received, Taken, or Paid without any of Our said Colonies or Plantations, and will also under Proprietors and Charterers, as under Our immediate Commission and Government, at about the Rate of Six Shillings per Piece Current Money, for the Discharge of any Contracts or Bargains to be made after the said First Day of January next, the Halfs, Quarters, and other lesser Piace of the same Coins to be Accounted, Received, Taken, or Paid in the same Proportion; And the Currency of all Piace of Eight of Peru, Dollars, and other Foreign Species of Silver Coin, whether of the same or Baser alloy, shall, after the said First Day of January, next stand Regulated, according to their Weight and Fineness, according and in Proportion to the Rate before Limited and Set for the Piace of Eight of Seville, Pillar, and Mexico; and That no Foreign Silver Coin of any sort be permitted to Exceed the same Proportion upon any account whatsoever. And We do hereby Require and Command all Our Governors, Lieutenant-Governors, Magistrates, Officers, and all other Our good Subjects, within Our said Colonies and Plantations, to Observe and Obe Our Directions herein, as they Tender Our Displeasure.

Given at Our Castle at Windsor, the Eighteenth Day of June, 1704. In the Third Year of Our Reign.

GOD Save the QUEEN.

The following Address has been presented to Her Majesty.

To the QUEEN'S Most Excellent Majesty.

The humble Address of the Bishop, Dean and Chapter of the Cathedral Church, and of the Archdeacons and Prelatical Clergy of the Diocese of Chichester.

May it please Your Majesty,

It is the Happiness of this Nation, That under Your Majestys' Auspicious Government, we enjoy that Peace at home, which

most of our Neighbours abroad are at present deprived of by Foreign Invasion, or intestine Divisions:

And that we have our Holy Religion, our Excellent Constitution in Church and State, and the Protestant Succession in the Throne, by which, under God, both are to be continued to posterity; not only established by the Laws of the Land, but also Committed to Your Majestys' official Encouragement and Authority.

These invaluable Blessings we of the Clergy enjoy in common with the rest of our fellow Subjects in this Kingdom: But we have particular Reasons to be thankful to Almighty God and Your Majesty, in that you have been very Graciously pleased, by a Grant of the first fruits of your Subjects, (herefore payable to the Crown) to provide for the Subjectes, and better Maintenance of the more Indigent of our Brethren.

That the Great God of Heaven and Earth, who hath inspired your Sacred Majesty with these Noble and Religious Dispositions, would protect and bless Your Majestys' Person, that he would give success to your Councils and Armies; and make the happy in the constant Obedience of Your People, and Your People long happy under Your Majestys' Government: as and shall be the hearty Prayer of Your most dutiful and most faithful Subjects,

Which Address Her Majesty received very Graciously.

Lisbon, June 14. N.S. On Monday the 2d instant Orders were given for the English Forces which were encamped near Elvas to be in a Readiness to march. Accordingly they began their March that night, his Grace the Duke of Schomberg, and the other General Officers, being at the head of them: After marching all night, they came in the morning to Beira, where halting until the heat of the day was over, in the evening they proceeded on their March, and arrived at the night of Elzremos, where they encamped, and continued on the 11th, when their last Letters came away. The Duke of Anjou with his Army, consisting wholly of French and Walloons, is besieging Portalegre, which Place it is doubted is not in a good Condition of Defence as to hold out very long. The Spanish Forces are in another Body near the River Tagus. Here is Advice, That the Marquis das Minas, who had got together a Body of an Army of Portuguese at Almeida, is marched from thence towards the Tagus, and hath sent out a Detachment, which hath taken a Place on the Frontier called Euseo Ginaldo, where the Spanishards had fortify'd, and whither they had carried their Cannon and Artillery, the Governor thereof, with his Garrison, remaining Prisoners of War. Don Ranquillo, Governor of that Province, upon the News of the Marquis's March, retired from Ciudad Rodrigo, fearing that he was coming to besiege that Place, and narrowly escaped falling into the Hands of this Detachment. It is believed that the Marquis das Minas with the rest of his Army attacked yesterday the Garrison which the Enemy has left at Gafel-Branco, if they stay there to expect him, and if so, the King of Portugal and Lieutenant-General Engel, with the Dutch Troops, are to join at Abrantes, in order to pass the River. Their Army will be about 24000 strong.

Francfort, June 12. We understand, That the Circle of Swabia has sent to the Queen of England a Letter, Subscribed by the Duke of Wurtemberg, and the Bishop of Constance, containing their hearty Thanks for the Supply of Money sent by Her Majesty to them, and the March of Her Majesty's Forces under the Command of his Grace the Duke of Marlborough, for the Defence of the Common Cause. They acknowledge the Necessity and Seasonableness of both, at a time when they were reduced to the last Extremity, with large Professions of their grateful Sense of Her Majesty's Bounty and Protection.

Cologne, June 20. The famous French Party man la Croix having formed a Design to seize the Duke of Saxe Zeitz, Bishop of Raab, and to convey him away, or if that could not be effected, to murder him, had for that purpose sent two Lieutenants, an Eaton, two Sergeants, and 12 common Soldiers, in Disguise into this City, who were received and concealed by one of the Inhabitants, from whom they had received their Intelligence for carrying on this Conivance: They had fixed the time for the Execution of it on a day when the Bishop was to Dine at the Monastery of Garthausen, and as his return from thence they were to watch him at the turning of a certain by-Street, to murder his Coachman and Footmen, and to carry him in his own Coach out of Town, where la Croix was to meet them with a Party of 600 Horse, and to convey him to Luxembourg;



October 17, 1995

INVOICE

sent to:

Eric P. Newman
6450 Cecil Ave.
St. Louis MO 63105

bill to:

GM volume 1-6/1786 = \$35
GM Supplement for 1787 = \$12

*return first one he sent
gone to ANS*

Total due = \$47 or colonial currency equivalent

ERIC P. NEWMAN NUMISMATIC EDUCATION SOCIETY

6450 Cecil Avenue, St. Louis, Missouri 63105

Mr. Timothy Hughes
P.O. Box 3636
Williamsport, PA 17701

October 19, 1995

Dear Mr. Hughes:

As to the London Gazette from 1665 through 1979 I have a friend who works in English coin research in the 17th & 18th century. Is this a publication for official matters? Are you going to break up the set?

Please send the Gentlemen's Magazine July-December 1786 with loose boards. I'll give it a friend. If January-June 1788 has a loose section of page with the slave seal you can send it as my bound one is too close to the binding.

The extra supplement for 1787 and the replacement for the 1786 first half are apparently already on their way to me.

As to Harpers, Leslie's, Gleason, Ballou etc. I only collect money items, money cartoons and Missouri items. I have a nice collection but have trouble finding what exists. If I do not know it exists I cannot ask for it.

I only keep the full page with the pictures and try to get the full page covering the text if it is separate. I am listing the needs I have. Sometimes the text I need has a picture on the back or elsewhere on the page relating to something else important and thus it keeps me from getting it. The text is usually worthless commercially but I like to keep text with the picture for knowledge. A few of the needs on my list are for illustrations.

Apparently you are the Hay on Wye of the U.S.

Don't forget paper money related items for me as well as coin related.

Thanks for your cooperation.

Sincerely,



Eric P. Newman

Oct 1995

List of Pages Needed by Eric P. Newman

Harper's Weekly

- | | | |
|----------|---------|-----------------------------------|
| 10/13/66 | Op 644 | Assay office Denver. |
| 10/16/86 | p. 674 | Text on parade |
| 10/8/87 | p. 731 | Text on Grand Army |
| | | Text on Counterfeiting |
| 10/27/88 | p. 822 | Text on baseball |
| 1/12/89 | p. 365 | Text on Counterfeiting, How it |
| 10/29/98 | p. 1052 | Presidential visit |
| 11/15/02 | p. 1666 | Fair construction. |

Leslie's

- | | | |
|----------|--------|-------------------------------|
| 8/8/63 | ? | Text on what passed for Money |
| 7/31/69 | p. 311 | Text on Treasury audit |
| 7/22/71 | p. 314 | Text on destroying money |
| 10/23/80 | p. 127 | Text on parade |
| 4/17/86 | p. 135 | Text on strike |
| 4/24/86 | p. 155 | Text on strike |
| 9/2/93 | p. 847 | Text on coining |

Daily Graphic NY

- In 1877, 1878 + 1879 Athonis businesses are
featured. Do you have these.
In 1874 the opening of the Eads Bridge is pictured -
about ~~July~~ July or August.

Gleason

- 3/27/52 p. 197 Gold hunting

NY Illustrated News

- | | | |
|---------|--------|--------------|
| 4/14/60 | p. 345 | Shaw trial. |
| 1/18/79 | p. 231 | Text on cure |

Graphic News
3/27/86 p. 60
S&H Waterworks.

T I M O T H Y
HUGHES
rare & early
NEWSPAPERS


October 27, 1995

Dear Mr. Newman:

Thanks much for your letter of October 19.

Regarding my London Gazette run, from the earlier years it contained both news of the day from around the world (some early America items are great) plus all Parliamentary affairs as well. After about 1840 or so it contains nothing but official Parliamentary notices & documents. I sold all from 1821 thru 1979 because their value was almost nothing to me and would have cost a small fortune to ship to me from England. I am slowly breaking up the other volumes. Here is a photocopy of one issue with fppg. content re. coins in America. Most of the coin related items are concerning British coins, so this is a rather nice items since it deals with coins in America.
Priced at \$75.

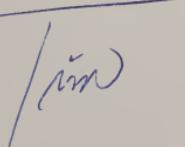
As for your other wants, I have at the moment and can quote:

- * HW 10/13/1866 = \$22 *Assay office Denver*
- * HW 11/15/1902 = \$11 *st & Fair construction*
- * HW 10/29/1898 = \$43 (a great fullpg. golf print makes the price high) *Presidents visit*
- * HW 10/8/1887 = \$14 *Tad on Grand Army*
- * Leslie's 7/22/1871 = \$18 *destroying money text*
- * Leslie's 4/17/1886 = \$8 (has an unrelated leaf missing; pg. 135 is present) *strike*
- * Leslie's 4/24/1886 = \$17 *strike*
- * Gleason's Pictorial = \$24 *Gold Hunting*

Be in touch if any are of interest.

approval

Sincerely,



ERIC P. NEWMAN NUMISMATIC EDUCATION SOCIETY

6450 Cecil Avenue, St. Louis, Missouri 63105

Timothy Hughes
P.O. Box 3636
Williamsport, PA 17701

Dear Tim:

The London Gazette Proclamation is described in my book and very important, but I do not collect laws as set out in news media.

As to the other items you quoted in your October 27, 1995 letter please send on memo

HW Oct. 13, ¹⁸66 Assay Office Denver Val. \$ 22

HW Nov. 15, 1902 St. Louis World's Fair construction \$ 11

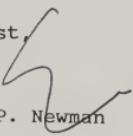
Leslie's July 22, 1871 Destroying money \$ 18

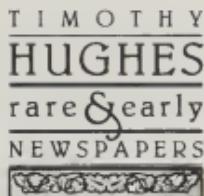
Gleason Gold Hunting

I hope they will be what I need. Then I will straighten out the open matters. I am returning the defective 1786 Gentleman's Magazine.

Thank you for your prompt cooperation.

How do you have space enough to handle all this stuff. You must collect barns.

My best,

Eric P. Newman



October 27, 1995

INVOICE

sent to:

Eric Newman
6450 Cecil Ave.
St. Louis MO 63105

bill to:

Gentleman's Magazine, 7-12/1786 = \$45

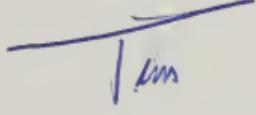
Total due: \$45

Mr. Newman,

Here is the one volume you wanted. The other with the slave plate would not have been appropriate as it too is very close to the spine.

You can hold off on paying for this until you decide on the issues being offered in my letter, then you can pay by sending colonial currency again if you wish.

Take care,


Tim

on hand 11/10/95

1786	Vol I defective (to be returned)		
1786	Vol I	Vol II	Vol II extra
1787	<u>Supp</u>		
1788	Vol I	Vol II	Dec 1788

Gave ANS extra 1787 Supp

What did send Don Homelberg



November 20, 1995

INVOICE

sent to:

Eric P. Newman
6450 cecil AVE.
St. Louis MO 63105

bill to:

Sent on approval:

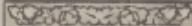
HW 10/13/1866 = \$22
HW 11/15/1902 - \$11
LI 7/22/1871 = \$18
G 3/27/1852 = \$24

Total due: \$75

Dear Mr. Newman,

Here are the issues requested. Feel free to return any you cannot use. Here also are partial copies of two other issues just discovered. Also, I just purchased a near complete run of Harper's Weekly, so if you know of any dates you had wanted but which I said were out of inventory, I likely have them now.

Best wishes,

J I M O T H Y
HUGHES
rare & early
NEWSPAPERS


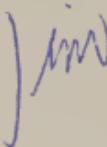
Nov. 20, 1995

Dear Mr. Newman,

Just noted your request of Harper's for August, 1857.

Do you mean Harper's Monthly? If so I would have this issue, priced at \$17. I also have the April, 1860 issue of this same title with the article: "How We Get Gold In CALif.", including 20 interesting illustrations. This one is priced at \$22.

Best wishes,



Timothy Hughes

P.O. Box 3636

Williamsport PA 17701

The Emancipator
(NYC)

Nov. 23, 1837
Jan 6, 1835

Nov 14, 1837

New York Journal of Commerce Nov 27, 1837

Philadelphia Public Ledger Oct. 26, 1837
Nov. 2, 1837

U.S. Gazette (Phila) Oct 4, 1837

New York Evangelist Jan 3, 1835

New York Herald Nov 6, 1862
already ordered

The New-Haven Gazette, and the Connecticut Magazine.

(Vol. I.)

Thursday, May 4, M.DCC.LXXXVI.

(No. 12.)

NON SIBI SED TOTO GENITOS SE CREDERE MUNDO.

NEW-HAVEN: Printed and Published by MEIGS & DANA, in Chapel-Street. Price Nine Shillings per Annum.

The Friend, No. VI.

By James Littlejohn, Esq;

HERE is no more fashionable topic of conversation than the praise of candour and liberality, and the condemnation of prejudice and contraction. My habitual attention to manners has frequently led me critically to examine the different meanings annexed to these terms by different persons. This examination has convinced me that they are used with significations totally opposite, and that many persons, if they were properly understood, would be found to patronize prejudice under the name of candour, and to dignify candour under the name of prejudice.

Candour may be defined, a disposition of mind, which willingly allows to every argument, cause, and character, its real weight and importance. It ought here to be remarked, that it is wholly a disposition, is by no means necessarily connected with genius, or learning; but is found in every degree of abilities, both natural and acquired.

If this definition be just, nothing can be more remote from candour than the ideas often affixed to it, nor can any thing be more correspondent with it than the conduct, which is often censured as the height of prejudice.

Truth is of great and ineliminable importance; and error is not only worthless, but contemptible. Candour must of course esteem truth of the highest worth, and adhere to it with the utmost fixity. A constant adherence to truth being therefore the necessary conduct of candour, indifference to truth is its immediate opposite. Virtue is infinite value, dignity, and loveliness. According to these characteristics must it be viewed by candour, and every view of it, which varies from these characteristics, so far varies from the views of candour. In conformity with these remarks, the Being, who is possessed of infinite candour, regards truth and virtue with infinite complacency, and vice and error with infinite loathing. In his adherence to truth and virtue, there is no variation, or intermission, nor the least relaxa-

tion in his hatred of error and vice.—Hence the strictest adherence to a good cause, and the firmest opposition to a bad one, is not only a conformity to the most perfect candour, but it's necessary dictate.

NEVOLUS is a person of eminent knowledge and virtue. To his eye, Truth is ornamented with charms wholly irreducible; and a virtuous action recommends its author to him more than the possession of a scepter. His heart and hand are always open to the wants, and the welfare of mankind; and even the worst of wretches, in real distresses, will ever command his assistance. An argument fairly exhibited to him will be allowed its full weight, and, in spite of authority, or multitude, an opinion supported by evidence will receive his assent. Virtue, even in rags, instinctively engages his reverence; and I have often seen him pull off his hat, with a very complaisant bow, to an honest beggar. But he pays no respect to folly, nor allows it in any circumstances the titles of wisdom. Of all men living perhaps he regards villainy with the least complaisance, and the least indulgence. He neither dares, nor wishes to say, let the opinions of those around be ever so different from his own, that among various sentiments he thinks there is no preference.—As he knows that practices are wholly the result of principles, that truth is the natural parent of virtue, and error of vice, no temptation could induce him to express an indifference concerning subjects of such mighty importance. To the force of argument, could it be produced, he would yield up his philosophy, his politics, or even his religion; but to a fashionable opinion, or to the most names of great men, he would not concede the difference between tweedledum and tweedle-dee. He would cheerfully spend a day, or even a week, in persuading a person, whom he execrated erroneous, that his principles were mistaken, and that others were just; and should all his endeavours fail of success, he would still treat his antagonist with entire civility, and tender him every office of good will. The reputed impotency, or the disreputable novelty of an opinion, has no influence on his credulities, or his belief; and, could but reasonable evidence be offered, he would recede from every opinion he has once ent-

ertained, and admit HUME was a man of candour, VOLTAIRE a philosopher, the earth supported by a great turtle, or the moon a large cheese, fresh from a Welshwoman's dairy.

GALLIO entered the years of manhood just before the late war commenced. Debates at that time ran high, and every circle teemed with politics, warmth, and contention. The cause was mighty and interesting, involving property, happiness, and life. On such an occasion, virtue demanded feeling, and to be indifferent was selfishness and malevolence. In the course of numerous debates, at which GALLIO was present, and many of which were managed with reason and propriety, I never knew him fail of winding up the conversation, with a self-approving shrug of security, and a declaration that he was of neither side. If you ask him his opinion concerning two parties, however respectable the one, and however unworthy the other, he uniformly expresses it in that contemptible refuge of indolence and insincerity—there is blame on both sides. Choose him an arbitrator of disputes between you and your neighbour, and he will invariably *split the difference*. In a collection of Christians, strenuously asserting the evidence of revelation, he will observe, that it is very difficult to answer their arguments; in a circle of infidels, strenuously opposing it, he will remark, there is doubtless much weight in what is advanced. With Calvinists he professes for a Calvinist, and with Arminians for an Arminian; without attending to either fact, or approving of the opinions of either. With Whigs he is, in their opinion, a Whig, and with Tories a Tory; but is neither a Tory nor Whig, nor did he ever declare himself of either party. If he hears his best friend digimatized for a scoundrel, he observes—All men have their failings. If his Maker is insulted in his presence, he remarks—Men will make their obloquies. GALLIO is neither the friend, nor the enemy of any man, party, or cause.—All persons of unworthy characters engaged in disreputable parties, or holding opinions incapable of being supported, are pleased with GALLIO; for he never censures their characters, opinions, or purposes; but makes such observations, as look like approbation,

The New-Haven Gazette, and the

tastrophe which occasioned his death must not be told! Honour, is a sacred tie; but, LIFE is more sacred!—HUMANITY lets fall a sympathetic tear at the sight of the agonizing grief of affectionate sisters, excited by a tender brother's fate! and every feeling heart by nature taught, must "Nurse the big drop, and bid it gently flow."

Mr. Curson was followed to the grave last evening by a very respectable body of gentlemen, and interred in the yard of the Old English church.

New-Haven, May 4.

We are informed, that at Greenwich in England, forty tons of copper is now coining into half-pence, for the use of the American States: on one side an Eye of Providence, with thirteen Stars; the reverse U. S. for United States.

Congress, on the 18th instant, elected WILLIAM ELLERY, Esq: Commissioner of the Continental loan-office, for the state of Rhode-Island and Providence Plantations, in the room of Mr. CLARK, who has resigned.

The following melancholy accident happened some time ago in Virginia, viz. Mr. William Hunter, in going out one morning to hunt, took a favourite fox with him, who was about 16; they had not proceeded far before they spied some turkeys on the side of a ridge; the father told his son to stay where he was, and hide, till he went on the top of the ridge to intercept the turkeys if they proceeded that way, but the lad, not obeying his father, crept after them some considerable distance, and got into the top of a tree which was full of leaves. The father, on his return, seeing something among the leaves of the tree which he took to be a turkey, fired, and observed something to fall, supposing it to be a turkey, he went to pick it up, but to his great astonishment and grief found it to be his son.

At the close of the poll in New-York on Thursday evening last, it appeared from a statement of the votes in the different wards, that the following gentlemen were elected to represent that city and county in the house of assembly.

R. C. Livingston 552. William Malone 419. Richard Varick 395. Alexander Hamilton 332. Nicholas Bayard 312. John Ray 308. Wm. Denning 290. Everett Bunker 274. David Brooks 262.

It is reported that his majesty of France having lately won about 1250L at a lottery, exclaimed—"Had I been a poor unfortunate fellow, I should not have been so lucky!"—The cobbler was immediately distributed to the poor of the parish.

His most Christian Majesty's packet, Le Courier de l'Orient, Capt, de Coenemprin, will positively sail from New-York for L'Or-ent on Wednesday next.

Extract of a letter from a gentleman in New-York, to his friend in Philadelphia, dated April 15.

"The paper money bill is passed, making it a legal tender in all cases of prosection—an inducement for people to refuse paying their debts, which many imagine was not alleged her necessary.—This operates as a general abstraction to benefits, which will not only prevent people's flogging themselves too much, but will liberalize men's notions of property, and, in time may bring back the apathetic practice of having all things in common. It will also take off our hearts and lass our affections for this transitory world, the fashion sobered changes, and further verifies the proverb, that riches take to themselves wing, and flee away, and shews the particular pertinence of the wife man's quistions,—What good bath a man of all the labour soberly with he labours under the sun?"

We are informed from Paris, that M. Valiant confirms the accounts hitherto generally received, that in the interior parts of Africa there is a colony where the natives have trained the ostrich to bear burthens, and employ them upon all occasions instead of horses.

Lord Dunmore (says a London paper) is appointed Governor of the Island Bermuda, and Governor Brown is to be recalled, that a thorough cleaning is to take place at the Custom house in Bermuda, before the British fleet arrives there, which is expected will be the first of June; the Collector is to be recalled to answer to the Board of Trade, sent here against him by an officer of the customs at Veracruz, suspended by his Excellency fine time past.

Extract of a letter from a gentleman in Edinburgh to his friend in Philadelphia, dat d Jan. 29, 1786.

"I have been a greater loss of shipping on this coast since the month began than ever was known in this age. Storms and hurricanes have followed each other in quick succession. Dreadful

relate I only fifty ships are lost, out of whom

five hundred souls perished."

Lately departed this life at Baltimore, in the State of Maryland, TENCH TILGMAN, Esq: a gentleman no less distinguished for public, than for private virtues: Of the former, it is enough to say—that during the late war the confidential Secretary and Aid-de-Camp of the illustrious Commander in chief of the American forces—of the latter, his punctuality, integrity, and regularity as a merchant his exactness, and attention, a parent and a friend—and his general hero-volence as a man, will long remain the precious testimonials—He rose the rank of Lieutenant-Colonel in the army from April 1777, to its being disbanded—he received the last public acknowledgment of esteem from his Great Chief, on the 19th of October, 1783, on the occasion of the surrender of Lord Cornwallis and his army—an event which he was sent to notify to Congress—who thereupon, on the 29th of the same month, voted him the plaudits of his merit and abilities; but a short time did he live to enjoy the glories he had so well earned in the field—or the amiable character he had exhibited in every part of life."

"It is the task which Heaven alights for heroes to toil for others, while themselves sit idle leat-

"Or the unnumbered blessings they afford."

The Reverend Mr. Hart, of Preston, is appointed to preach the Election sermon.

We hope that our good friends in the country will be ready to assist us in case of necessity. The appearance of the Africans in the West-Indies ought to alarm us, as we have no reason to affirme ourselves that this town will not be laid under a contribution by them in less than forty-eight hours.

Died at Hartford, Doctor SOLOMON SMITH, in the 52d year of his age.

On Thursday last, died Mr. ABONIJAH SHERMAN, of this city, aged 52.

NEW DIALOGUE of the DEAD.

The following curious lines are on a tombstone in Liffington church-yard. The speakers are Thomas Gibbons, and his Wife Anne, who sometime survived him.

THOMAS, art thou alive? Yes, with God on high.
Anne, art thou dead?—Yes, Thomas, here I lie.

A. More to preserve the PEACH-TREE from being injured by a species of worms, which for many years past had destroyed numbers of them in this and the neighbouring states, by JACOB COLEMANS, of PENNSYLVANIA, Lower Merion township, Montgomery county, viz.

CLEAR away the gum that illuses out of the tree affected by the worm, drew a little flour of brimstone around the root, cover it lightly with fine mould, that it may not blow away, yet so that the sun may operate through and cause the brimstone to fumigate, which destroys the worm. One pound of brimstone will be sufficient for near 20 trees. To be continued until the worms are beginning to prey on the hard woods of apples—viz. split the end of a pole or stick, put therein a few brimstone matches, set them on fire and hold the pole under the nest, and the caterpillars will perish. A pole thus lighted will answer for three or four nests.

These experiments he hath tried with great success, and recommends them.

Naval-Office.

ENTERED.

Brig James, Miller, Cape Francois.
Sloop Betsy, White, Jamaica.
Sloop Catharine, Trowbridge, St. Croix.
Do. Endeavour, Clark, Do.
Do. Dolphin, Staples, St. Eustatia.
Do. Delight, Ward, New-York.
Do. Friendship, Bradley, Do.
Do. Dolphin, Throop, Do.
Do. Polly, Huggins, Do.
Do. Catharine, Clark, Do.

CLEARED.

Brig. Rachel, Griffau, Cape Francois.
Sloop Delight, Ward, New-York.
Schooner Polly, M'Gray, Yarmouth.
Sloop Hazard, Nichol'son, Fishing Voyage.
Do. Catharine, Clark, New-York.
Schooner Industry, Rundle, Halifax.

The New-Haven Gazette, and the Connecticut Magazine.

1781

(VOL. I.)

Thursday, August 31, M.DCC.LXXXVI.

(No. 29.)

NON SIBI SED TOTO GENITO SE CREDERE MUNDO.

NEW-HAVEN: Printed and Published by MEIGS & DANA, in Chapel-Street. Price Nine Shillings per Annum.

To the FREEMEN of the State of CONNECTICUT, for their Consideration at their meeting in September next.

GENTLEMEN,

YOU have doubtless heard that our General Assembly at their sessions in May last had under deliberation the affair of reducing the number of Representatives, and that each town, instead of two, should for the future send but one; but as it immediately concerned the FRIENDS, and touch'd, what some imagin'd, a privilege peculiarly belonging to them, it therefore ought to originate from them, and was therefore postpon'd till their minds could be learnt.

Gentlemen, if you will candidly and impartially consider the affair, I am perswaded you will be convinced that such a change in our representation would be truly advantageous. Several new towns have of late been incorporated, and many more are earnestly solicited; by which means the members of the lower house have already, and are still likely more and more to increase; and they are even now become an unwieldy and an overgrown body: attendance is rendered much more uncomfortable, and business is greatly retarded. Half the number would be quite sufficient; more likely to give constant attendance and application to business, and to proceed with greater unanimity and dispatch.

Some perhaps may be deterred from attempting such a change from an old popular objection, that innovations are dangerous, and must be avoided.—This is often used as a scarecrow in the affairs of both Church and State; it is one of the most powerful weapons of defending and retaining the absurd doctrines and ridiculous superstitions of the Romish Church, and has extended its corrupt influence to many Protestant churches. Innovations are dangerous! therefore old absurd tenets and rites, rendered venerable by age and custom, must be retain'd, and all the attempts for reformation prove ineffectual. And must the like invariable attachment to old customs fetter us in Politics? May we not amend imperfections, and introduce any better regulations, for fear of the censure of Innovations? To what purpose do we enjoy liberty, and where is the advantage

of our improvements in knowledge, and acquaintance with things civil and religious, and with the various parts of learning in this enlightened age, if old customs must still altogether govern us in *Prud'ice*, tho' we are convinced of their defects and absurdity? where can be the danger in making alterations in things that evidently need to be altered? may not this be done without the charge of fickleness and inconsistency?

If it should be further objected, that such a regulation would curtail and diminish the liberties and privileges of the people—the answer is plain. If it is really found needless and burdensome for each town to send two representatives, as fact and experience teach us, and if one will probably answer as well or better, than it is a grand deception, a gross imposition on ourselves to call it a privilege.—Surely to resign what is detrimental and burdensome is far from diminishing our privileges, that it tends directly to promote them.

Some may further object, that we have adopted the Royal Charter as the grand constitution of the State of Connecticut, as the system of our jurisprudence, and that allows each town to send two, and we have no right to restrain them, without running in the very face of the constitution. Perhaps there might have been some weight in such an objection, while we were a Colony dependent on the crown of Great Britain, but there can be none in it now we are become an independent state.

Our Assembly, especially when they know the minds of their constituents, have as good a right to amend *some* things that are found defective in our constitution, and that are but circumstantial, as they had to adopt it; and this they may do without weakening the main pillars of it.

Upon the whole, Gentlemen, I can conceive of no weighty objection against lessening the number of your representatives;—but there are many reasons which strongly recommend it. It would save much cost, and certainly when the public taxes are so great, and the burden so heavy, we ought to take every prudent measure to lighten them.—Our representation has been more than double to most of the states in the confederacy, on their new establish-

ment. Particularly the Massachusetts, who have ever been remarkably tenacious of liberty, from whom Connecticut was at first settled, and with whom we have always retain'd a great similarity in manners and customs, and the nearest connexion in things civil and religious, yet they have thought it sufficient to have perhaps less than half our representation, according to the number of inhabitants, and have only an annual choice.

A single deputy, if he is in any tolerable degree capable of the office, (and you aim to chuse such as are) will be sufficient to represent his own town in any important matters that particularly concern it, especially when he knows the minds of his constituents, and is intrusted by them: and things of a more public nature, which concern the state in general, are quite as likely to be conducted wisely, by Seventy representatives, with the concurrence of the upper house, as by an Hundred and Forty.

Our double representation has been long complained of by many of our best citizens as a needless cost and burthen, and a mere clog to public business: and now is the time, Gentlemen, and Fellow-Citizens, to exert yourselves to have it removed: and it is expected, even by your deputies themselves, that you shew your minds in this case, and accordingly give your instructions. If the affair do not take its rise from you, nothing will be done. If you are willing to be at the cost of sending two, they will be willing to go, and so the clog will be continued. The supposed honour of the office, acquaintance with public affairs, good company and good living are strong inducements to human nature, and it requires a great degree of patriotism and disinterested regard to the public good to resist them.

Another thing worthy of your consideration is, instead of two, to have but one Freeman's meeting in a year; and that your deputies, as well as the members of the council, be chosen to serve a whole year. All our civil authority at the assembly and all our town officers, at our annual meetings, are thus chosen; and what is there singular and extraordinary in a deputy's character and office, to limit that, and that only to half a year? if use and acquaintance with

test made by the Captain and crew since their arrival. About 3 P. M. on the 1st inst. coming through the Bahama Straights, a sloop bore down to her, fired a gun and hoisted dark blue or black colours. The Spanish Captain in return hoisted his. When the sloop hauled, wherefrom and whither bound, the answer was from the Havana for Cadiz. The sloop then fired a second gun, ordered the Capt. to hoist out our his boat and come on board or he would sink the vessel. This was complied with, the Capt. and four of his men went on board. On coming on board they were much abused; and confined in the fore part of the sloop, when fourteen men armed with pistols and cutlasses immediately boarded the snow, where they seized the remainder of the crew and confined them forward and placed a centry over them.—They then commenced plundering went into the cabin, took every thing that appeared valuable; they broke open a large chest that contained money, on freight for sundry persons at Cadiz, to the amount of Thirty Three Thousand, Three Hundred and Forty-Nine Dollars, in gold and silver as registered at the Havannah.—This they put into their long-boat, with ten small chests and four boxes of sugar, which they carried on board the sloop, and returned again to the snow, commencing a second plunder when every trunk and chest in the cabin was broke open and rifled,—the jailors trunks did not even escape a search, they robbed them of all that was valuable, gold and silver shoe-buckles, linen, &c. &c.—they then stow four pipes, which proved to be water, in hopes of more treasure; and took away the poultry, ship-flores &c.—During the time they were committing the villainy, the crew sustained much abuse, and one of them had his hand cut by a cutlass.—Their long-boat not being sufficient to carry off their plunder, they took the snow's yawl, with which and their own boat they went off.—About ten at night they permitted the Captain and his four men to return to the snow, exchanging their long-boat for the snow's yawl.

Description of the Sloop.

She mounted ten carriage guns, is about 80 tons burthen; white bottom and black sides; navigated by about forty men, of whom five or seven only were white, the rest black.—It was impossible to discover what nation they were—the language they made use of was a mixture of English, French, Spanish, Dutch. It is to be wished that such atrocious villainy may not go long unpunished, and that measures will be taken, if possible, to detect these depraved wretches, whose actions degrade human nature.

N E W H A V E N, August 31.
The thunder storm on Wednesday fe'night appears, by accounts from different parts, to have been very extensive and violent.—At Middletowne the mast of a sloop was shiver'd to pieces.—A number of cows were killed at East-Hartford.—At Rocky-hill a young woman was killed; and at New-London, a young woman, 15 years of age, the only daughter of Mr. Jonathan Brooks of that place, was instantaneously deprived of life.

"Live well, and fear no sudden fate—
"When God calls Virtue to the grave,
"Alike 'tis Mercy, soon or late,
"Mercy alike to kill or save.
"Virtue unmov'd can hear the call,
"And face the flsh that melts the ball.
On Tuesday fe'night Mr. Joseph C. Munson of Stratford fell out of a canoe in Stratford river, and was drowned.

Instances of the fall of a sweetheart are not very uncommon, but the fate and conveyance of a wife in this part of the world, is an accident that seldom happens.—A young fellow living in New-Hampshire fell in love with a very pretty married woman, but the idea of her being a matron distranged his intellects to such a degree, that it alien'd his friends. In order to restore the unhappy youth to his reason, the father applied to the husband of the woman to know whether he would part with her. The man having no aversion to a profitable speculation, demanded of the father what he would give him. He replied that he would give him an hundred dollars in hand, and provided his son should by the possession of the woman recover his faculties, he would pay him another hundred dollars at the end of a year. But the husband knowing the intrinsic value of the woman, and being unwilling to take an ungenerous advantage of his neighbour's misfortune, candidly acknowledged that she had some bad tricks, and in fact was not worth more than fifty dollars. To make the purchase still easier, he generously offered to commute that sum in cash for a horse and a suit of clothes. The offer was gratefully accepted, and the bargain cloised. The wife was then acquainted with the transaction, and recollecting her vows of obedience to her husband, readily agreed. The young fellow soon recovered his reason, and all parties are at present very happy.
(Liberty forever! huzza for Liberty)

By the United States in
Congress Assembled.

AUGUST 8th, 1786.

R ESOLVED, That the standard of the United States of America, for gold and silver, shall be eleven parts fine and one part alloy.

That the money unit of the United States,

being by the resolve of Congress of the 6th July, 1785, a dollar, shall contain of fine silver, three hundred and seventy-five grains, and sixty-four hundredths of a grain.

That the money of account, corresponding with the division of coin, agreeably to the above resolve, proceed in a decimal ratio, agreeably to the forms and manner following, viz.

Mills. The lowest money of account, of which one thousand shall be equal to the federal dollar, or money unit, - 0,001

Cents, the highest copper piece, one hundred shall equal the federal dollar, - - - - 0,010

Dimes, The lowest silver coin, equal to one tenth of the dollar, 0,100

Dollar, The highest silver coin, 1,000

That betwixt the dollar and the lowest copper coin, as fixed by the resolve of congress of the 6th July, 1785, there shall be three silver coins, and one copper coin.

The silver coins shall be as follows: One coin containing one hundred and eighty-seven grains, and eighty-two hundredths of a grain of fine silver, to be called a Half dollar: One coin containing seventy-five grains, and one hundred and twenty-eight thousandths of a grain of fine silver, to be called a Double Dime: and one coin containing thirty-seven grains, and five hundred and thirty-four thousandths of a grain of fine silver, to be called a Dime.

That the two copper coins shall be as follows: One equal to the hundredth part of the federal dollar, to be called A Cent: And one equal to the two hundredth part of a federal dollar, to be called A Half Cent.

That two pounds and a quarter avoirdupois weight of copper shall constitute one hundred cents.

That there shall be two gold coins: One containing two hundred and forty six grains and two hundred and fifty-eight thousandths of a grain of fine gold, equal to ten dollars, to be stamped with the imprefion of the American eagle, and to be called An Eagle: One coin containing one hundred and twenty-three grains and one hundred and thirty-four thousandths of a grain of fine gold, equal to five dollars, to be stamped in like manner, and to be called A Half-Eagle.

That the mint price of a pound troy weight of uncoined silver, eleven parts fine and one part alloy, shall be nine dollars, nine dimes and two cents.

That the mint price of a pound troy weight of uncoined gold, eleven parts fine and one part alloy, shall be two hundred and nine dollars, seven dimes and seven cents.

E N T E R E D.
Sloop Julius Caesar, Silliman, Port au Prince
—Bacon, Lewis, St. Beulatia.
Brig George, Leah, St. Martins.

ERIC P. NEWMAN NUMISMATIC EDUCATION SOCIETY

6450 Cecil Avenue, St. Louis, Missouri 63105

Timothy Hughes
P.O. Box 3636
Williamsport, PA 17701

December 5, 1995

Dear Timothy:

Thanks for finding the May 4, 1786 excerpt in the New-Haven Gazette. Please send it.

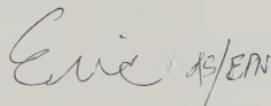
I cannot use the August 31, 1786 issue.

Please look for

Massachusetts Centinel May 10, 1786

Also looking for an item which is datelined Worcester, Mass., March 13, 1786 on copper coinage. It could be from a Worcester paper or other Massachusetts or possibly New England paper.

Thanks,

A handwritten signature in cursive script, appearing to read "Eric P. Newman". The signature is written over two lines, with "Eric" on the first line and "P. Newman" on the second line.

Eric P. Newman



Mercantile
Money Museum

Mercantile Tower
Seventh & Washington
St. Louis, Mo. 63101
314-421-1819

Timothy Hughes
P.O. Box 3636
Williamsport, PA 17701

December 6, 1995

Dear Mr. Hughes:

As an addendum to Mr. Newman's letter of December 5, 1995 (copy enclosed), he asked me to look up likely newspapers for the March 1786 coinage article datelined Worcester. The Massachusetts Spy or Worcester Gazette is the most likely although it did suspend publication at the end of March. It also could have been someone else connected to Isiah Thomas in Newburyport, Salem or even Boston to whom he might have disseminated the item. Some specific possibilities would be the Essex Journal, Massachusetts Herald or Worcester Journal, Massachusetts Centinel and Mass. Gazette (Salem).

Thank you for all of your help in locating items for Mr. Newman. I have the pleasure of helping him run his money museum.

Best wishes,

Thomas Serfass
Curator

Thomas Serfass

Newspapers Needed

The Emancipator (New York) Nov. 23, 1837

New York Journal of Commerce Nov. 14, 1837
Nov. 27, 1837

Philadelphia Public Ledger Oct. 26, 1837
Nov. 2, 1837

U.S. Gazette (Philadelphia) Oct. 4, 1837

New York Herald Nov. 6, 1862 (You have it put aside
for me).

Dunlap's American Daily Advertiser (Phila)
Do you have any issues for Sept. thru Dec. 1792.

The Emancipator (New York)	Nov. 23 1837
New York Journal of Commerce	Nov 14, 1837 Nov 27, 1837
Philadelphia Public Ledger	Oct 26, 1837 Nov 2, 1837
U.S Gazette (Phila)	Oct 4, 1837
New York Herald	Nov 6, 1862 (You have it put aside for me.)
Dunlap's American Daily Advertiser (Phila)	Do you have any issues from Sept thru Dec 1792.

ERIC P. NEWMAN NUMISMATIC EDUCATION SOCIETY

6450 Cecil Avenue, St. Louis, Missouri 63105

Timothy Hughes
P.O. Box 3636
Williamsport, PA 17701

December 1, 1995

Dear Mr. Hughes:

You said you have a new batch of Harpers Weekly. In that group you probably have some I previously asked for such as
October 27, 1888, p. 822 text
January 12, 1889, p. 365 text.

I have all the early Harpers Monthly volumes.

As to newspapers I can use those on the enclosed list.

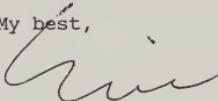
Your open invoices are October 17, 1995 for \$47 and November 20, 1995 for \$75.

I am enclosing:

1 shilling Pennsylvania April 3, 1772 # 20474 Nature print. Mica.

18 pence Pennsylvania April 3, 1772 # 32783 signed by John Morton, signatory to the Declaration of Independence from Pennsylvania. Nature print. Mica.

I have not looked up the value of these but the John Morton signature makes this item very desirable and valuable.

My best,


Eric P. Newman

Eric,

I did a quick check
on the PA 1772 notes.

Your favorite dealer Dana
Linett had a 1772 1-sh.
John Morton Listed at
\$285-325 in July 1994.
No other recent appearances
for either 18d or 1sh.

I guess they are a bit
scarce!

Tom

T I M O T H Y
HUGHES
rare & early
NEWSPAPERS


December 14, 1995

Dear Mr. Newman:

In response to the letter of December 6 from Thomas Serfass, I do not have any Boston area newspapers from the year 1786, at least not at the moment.

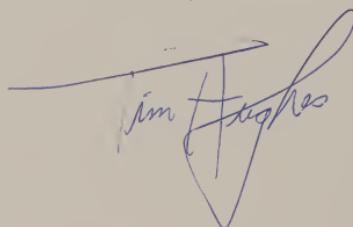
As for your letter of December 1, first let me say I am thrilled with the two Penna. notes you sent, particularly the one with the Morton signature! Very much appreciated. As for the two dates of Harper's Weekly you noted, the year 1888 is one of just two years which was not included in the near-complete set I recently purchased, and the issue for January 12, 1889 runs from page 21 through 40. You said you wanted page 365. Page 365 in this year is a front page of an issue which has no text, just an illustration.

Here is the N.Y. Herald issue you wanted.

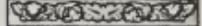
My issues of Dunlap's American Daily ADvertiser are from 1793, while you wanted 1792.

The currency you already sent covers the enclosed N.Y. Herald just fine.

Best wishes,


Jim Hughes

9 Called Hughes
1/6/96
and asked for the New Haven Gazette
of May 4, 1786.
referred to in my letter of
12/15/95.
and not received.

TIMOTHY
HUGHES
rare & early
NEWSPAPERS


January 8, 1996

INVOICE

sent to:

Eric P. Newman
6450 Cecil Ave.
St. Louis MO 63105

bill to:

New Haven Gaz., May 4, 1786 = \$48

Total due: \$48

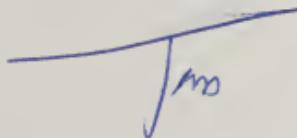
Mr. Newman:

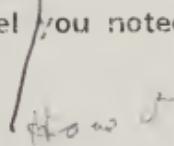
I believe this is the price I quoted? Adjust if not correct. This is the price I have noted in my computer.

As for your other requests, I can quote:

Harper's Weekly, 9/14/1901 "St. Louis Number" = \$24
Frank Leslie's, 1/12/1889 = \$25
I do not have the Mass. Centinel you noted.

Best wishes,


Tim


Tim

ERIC P. NEWMAN NUMISMATIC EDUCATION SOCIETY

6450 Cecil Avenue, St. Louis, Missouri 63105

Mr. Philip Barber
P.O. Box 8694
Boston, MA 02114

January 9, 1996

Dear Sir:

Your fellow dealer, Timothy Hughes, and your customer, Wayne Homren, both suggested that I contact you for newspapers for our collection.

I would like to buy:

Massachusetts Spy or Worcester Gazette, March 13, 1786
Massachusetts Centinel, May 10, 1786

Massachusetts Centinel, May 17, 1786 (This you recently sold according to Homren, but another could come along or perhaps your customer might sell it at a profit.)

I should have many more requests in the future. I have been a collector of numismatic literature for 40 years.

I look forward to hearing from you.

Sincerely,



Eric P. Newman

ERIC P. NEWMAN NUMISMATIC EDUCATION SOCIETY

6450 Cecil Avenue, St. Louis, Missouri 63105

Mr. Timothy Hughes
P.O. Box 3636
Williamsport, PA 17701

April 24, 1996

Dear Mr. Hughes:

When I sent you the Pennsylvania bill with Morton's signature I thought that would cover the Connecticut newspaper item as I had previously asked for it. It was not sent until much later.

If you think you should have something more please let me know as I want you to be satisfied.

If you have anything new on coins or currency please let me know.

Sincerely,



Eric P. Newman